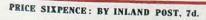
WAR NEWS





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The Illustrated London Mews

of JUNE 24 contains illustrations of-

THE KING TAKING THE SALUTE DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET.

BRITISH TROOPS JUST OUT OF THE TRENCHES HONOURING THE MEMORY OF LORD KITCHENER.

THE SINKING OF H.M.S. "HAMPSHIRE" OFF THE ORKNEYS.

THE GREAT BATTLE FOR VERDUN.

THE CAMERA AS WAR CORRESPONDENT.

THE RUINS OF VAUX FORT.

DOUAUMONT FORT FROM AN AEROPLANE.

THE RUSSIANS CROSSING THE PRIPET MARSHES.

GENERAL BRUSSILOFF.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN THE SUPERB ADVANCE OF GENERAL BRUSSILOFF.

WITH RUSSIA'S VICTORIOUS ARMY.

RUSSIANS IN ACTION.

BRITISH TROOPS ADVANCING TO ATTACK
THROUGH THE ENEMY'S WIRE.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

OFFICERS ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

MR. ASQUITH AT LADYBANK.

DURING MANŒUVRES AT SALONIKA. Etc., Etc.

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ITALY'S ALPINE WAR WITH AUSTRIA: IN A SHELLED CHURCH AT GORIZIA.

From a Painting by Ludovico Pogliaghi in the Collection of War Pictures by Italian Artists at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square.

THE GREAT WAR.

By W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

THE paramount struggle of the week has been the very earnest effort of the Germans to save the vital military post of Kovel. The

retarded pace of the Russians in this district is first-hand evidence that the Germans are fighting with the energy of anxiety, but there are other signs that the enemy has not put his trust in Austrians, and is rushing up reserves at a lively pace, in the hope of putting the brake on the fine impetuosity of the Russian advance. There are reports that von Mackensen has lent himself to the defence; there is the certainty that von Linsengen, with strong forces, has been hurried to the immediate Kovel front, and that he is fighting desperately to bar the way. Further north, along the Dvina and below it, Hindenburg is employing the weight of his army and his prestige to distract the Russians and to dress the line. Berlin hails as a victory a powerful attack that penetrated the Russian line south of Smorgon; but the Berlin version is apparently only half a truth, for the Russians, while admitting the strength of the attack, also mention that it

was frustrated. The same can be said for another Hindenburg victory in the Vilna zone, at Dubatovka. Here the German mass was able to penetrate, and, having penetrated, the communiqué was promptly despatched to the waiting heart of Germany. Meanwhile, the Russian reserves had come up, and the penetration was finished and the penetrators driven back to their own line. At the same time, the condition of

von Linsengen is less equivocal. He is certainly giving our Ally a very stern fight, though, on the whole, the movement is favouring the Russians.

From Kolki, the enemy line

From Kolki, the enemy line has been forced back until quite another fifty miles of front have been added to German tribulations. The fighting in this area has been mainly counter-attacks from the Germans, and these have all been rendered inutile with the greatest loss. Lower down, the River Stokhod has been crossed, and fighting of a particularly ferocious nature is going on. The Germans here have been making use of explosive bullets, and have received a very drastic reprisal for their criminality, the angry Slavs having refused to give quarter. In the early days of the week our Ally was able to extend the breach in the enemy line by carrying his front towards Brody; but the defence has pulled itself together, and the movement became slower. At the Austrian centre the defence has weakened a little, and the Russians have been able to force some advances north of Buczacz.

In the Bukovina the Adstrian "cave" has been as

startling as anything observed in this great new offensive. Czernowitz had hardly fallen before the Russian cavalry was pressing the retreat with a most swift determination The Czernowitz army seems to have been very badly handled, and to have been divided by General Letchitsky's fine handling of the cavalry: one portion of this force appears to have been driven to the Carpathians, the other harried to the south in



DECORATING A WOUNDED LIEUTENANT:
THE CROWN PRINCE OF ITALY AT A
CEREMONY IN ROME.

Photograph by Alfieri.



SERBIA'S NEW SEA FORCES: THE FIRST SERBIAN NAVAL CAPTAIN (ON THE LEFT).

It was stated on May 2 that Serbia had acquired her first naval unit—a destroyer named the "Velika Serbia"—for escorting transports. Each of the Allies, it was added, would present Serbia with two units to form the nucleus of a Serbian Navy.

such a fashion that it is in imminent danger of being engulfed by the advance or driven over the Roumanian frontier and into internment. The rapidity of this movement is remarkable.



QUEEN ALEXANDRA AND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW Y.M.C.A. ALDWYCH HUT.

Queen Alexandra paid a special visit to Aldwych to open a new Y.M.C.A. Hostel for soldiers and sailors. Her Majesty, after inspecting the building, presided over the tea-bar and personally served tea to a number of wounded men.—[Photo. by Photopress.]

In a few days the Russians had forced their way down to Radautz (30 miles due south of Czerno-

witz), and a day later to Gura Humora, which is 20 miles further on, as well as Kuty, more directly west. Here, once again, our Ally's troops have come within marching distance of the Kirlibaba Pass, the gate of Austrian Transylvania, and from here they might well open out into an invasion of the Hungarian plain, a movement that should have immense significance to the Allies fighting in the south-eastern theatres of Europe, that might have real meaning to Roumania, and which, already, may have had some moral bearing upon the attitude of Greece. In the other spheres of the Bukovina fighting, the Russians have yet to make decisive movement towards Kolomea or Stanislau. As far as mental strategy goes, however, it is obvious that their victories have had disturbing effect on the defenders of those two important points, no less than the defenders of Lemberg. There are palpable

signs of uneasiness among our enemies, particularly among our Austrian enemies, and the disturbing effects are bound to have reaction in other spheres.

It is fairly certain, for instance, that Austria's Trentino adventure has been robbed of some of its vitality by the Russian menace. Austria has ceased to report victories in Italy, while, on the other hand, the Italians can show some good movements to their credit. On the Asiago Plateau our Ally is pressing forward in the face of a strong Austrian defence, that remains, practically, no more than a defence; on the ground between Lake Garda and the Astico, the Italians have been making captures, and the whole tone has a healthy suggestion in favour of the Entente. There are also suggestions that the Austrians have been obliged to relinquish their hold on Albania, the troops being required for the Trent and Galician fronts. In the Balkans the situation has become better, thanks to the emphatic attitude of the Allies. Greece, after a great deal of gentleness, has been handled with decisive action. The three protecting Powers, Great Britain, France, and Russia, presented a final Note to Athens on Wednesday last demanding complete demobilisation of the Greek Army, the establishment of a Government which would guarantee benevolent neutrality in fact as well as in theory, the dissolution of the Skouloudis Chamber, and the dismissal of those police officials whose neutral benevolence was all in favour of Germany. The determination of the attitude met with prompt acceptance, all the demands were conceded by King Constantine, M. Zaimis took over the formation of a new Cabinet in the place of M.

Skouloudis, and there is every prospect that the Greek people, having elected a Government in favour of the Allies, will now be permitted to be



TO WIN THE TOY TRADE FOR ENGLAND: MISS "NELL FOY"
IN HER CHELSEA FACTORY.

Miss Borthwick, niece of Lord Borthwick—otherwise Miss "Nell Foy," the sculptor—has established a doll-factory in Chelsea. It is run entirely by women, to free men for service and also to help in capturing a trade annexed by Germany. Miss Borthwick knows all the German toy centres.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

ruled by that Government, and not by methods that have been inherently unconstitutional. The acceptance of the Allied demands brought Greece its own relief, for the embargo on shipping has been lifted and the menace of a dangerous food-shortage removed. The action should be beneficial

AN EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION AT TOKYO: THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION TEA-PARTY.

Empire Day was celebrated by the Tokyo branch of the British Association by a tea-party in the garden of the British Embassy. Members of the British colony at Tokyo and their families were invited.—Photo. by The Meiji Seihanjo.

to the Greeks and the Allies; it should end a period of distrust that has made the situation at Salonika difficult and vexatious.

The main development in the West has been a formidable German effort against the northeastern lines of Verdun. After battering the

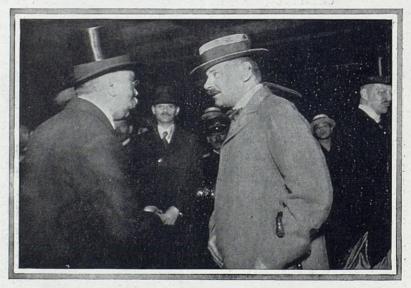
defences out of all form and shape, the masses of infantry have been able to press forward and occupy the devastated ground. They have thus been able to make advances on Hill 321 and Hill 320, and west and south of Fort Vaux in the woods of Chenois and Fumin. Late in the week, after a pause, a terrible battle developed. Thanks to their power of guns and their prodigality in lives, advances were made on the half-circle from Hill 321 to Fleury. Thiaumont was apparently forced, and Fleury itself captured. The French retort to this was an immediate and very spirited counter. Ground on Hills 321 and 320 was won back, though Thiaumont still remained in German hands; the village of Fleury was cleared as far as the fringes, and gains made by the

enemy in Chenois and Fumin Woods were retaken. The battle is still raging, and the losses are exceedingly heavy, especially among the Germans. On the west bank of the Meuse there have been a number of unsuccessful attacks by the enemy, and a like fate befel an attack in the Champagne, where two German assaults near Mont Tetu were shattered, and a third only succeeded in getting into a trench in order to be flung out with the

bayonet. On the British front the Germans were able to follow up a mine explosion near Givenchy and enter our line. They were promptly attacked by the Welsh Fusiliers, and routed in very quick time. On all the sectors of the West there has been a great deal of artillery work, and also a significant amount of air fighting, in which the French and British aviators have dealt out punishment both to opposing pilots and strategic towns.

One of the most interesting side-issues of the war has been the revolt of the Grand Sherif of Mecca against Ottoman rule. The Grand Sherif has had the support of the Arab tribes of West and Central Arabia, who had grown weary of the inaction and

maladministration of Turkey, and the rising swiftly met with success. Jeddah, the Red Sea port, as well as Mecca, has been captured, with the Turkish garrisons; and, save for garrisons holding out in two small forts, Taif has fallen also; while Medina, the terminus of the Hedjaz Railway, is



THE NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN: M. KRUPENSKY ARRIVING AT TOKYO STATION.

The new Russian Ambassador to Japan, M. Krupensky, made his entrée at Tokyo in the quietest and most unobtrusive way. He arrived as an ordinary passenger by train, and only some of the Embassy officials met him at the station.—[Photo. by The Meiji Seihanjo.]

under close siege. The capture of Jeddah opens up trade routes with the Arabian littoral, as well as giving access to the Holy Places of Mecca.

LONDON: JUNE 26, 1916.



Both Brought Down?—Germany's Most Lauded Hirmen.





ENEMY AIR-FIGHTERS: CAPTAIN BOELCKE; WITH THE LATE FIRST LIEUTENANT IMMELMANN.

First-Lieutenant Immelmann, whose death in action is reported from Berlin, is seen here (right), in a photograph reproduced from a German paper, with the Kaiser's other "star-turn" airman, Captain Boelcke. Both wear the "Ordre pour le Mérite" and the Iron Cross. Immelmann is stated to have been killed on June 20, and "his death has created a profound sensation in

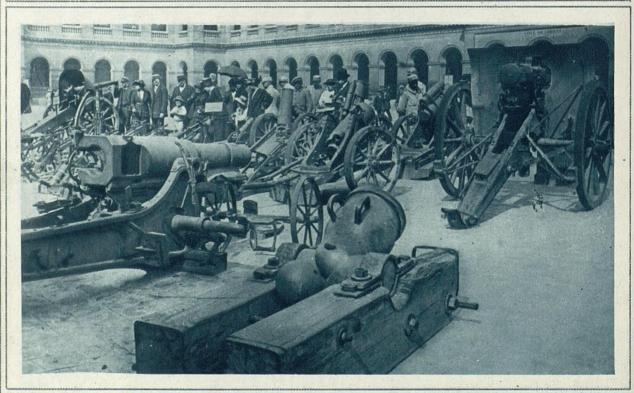
Germany." He was of Saxon birth, twenty-six years old, and



More french Trophies at the Invalides.







A COLLECTION THAT IS GROWING CONSTANTLY: HOWITZERS AND TRENCH ARTILLERY.

Captured German guns form the greater number of the war trophies at the Invalides, in Paris, and the specimens on exhibition are being constantly added to by fresh trophies, mostly from the Champagne area of operations. In the upper illustration an array of captured German machine-guns is seen as at present displayed in the Grand Court. In the lower illustration, the two pieces in

the foreground are (right) a German mortar of old type, apparently sent to the trenches from some arsenal; and (left) a medium-sized modern howitzer. The Krupp wedge-block has been removed from the breech and the aperture for its insertion is seen open. In the second row of trophies a German position-gun stands on the right of the row of smaller pieces of different patterns.



More french Trophies at the Invalides.







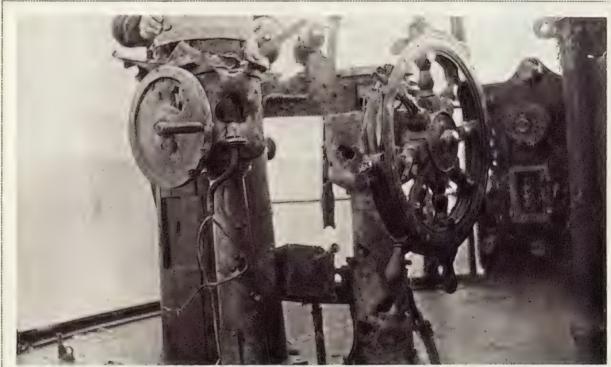
EXHIBITS THAT DRAW CROWDS: A BIG GUN; AEROPLANES; AND A "77" FIELD GUN.

In the upper of the illustrations on this page, in addition to the captured German "position-guns," there are shown, elevated on cone-shaped pylons, portions of two captured aeroplanes; to be seen to the right and left. There are several German aeroplanes among the trophies at the Invalides, most of them belonging to the earlier period of the war. Indoors, within the



After the Jutland Battle-Shell Damage.

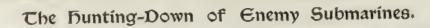




ON THE NAVIGATING BRIDGE OF A BRITISH SHIP: OUTSIDE AND INSIDE THE CHART-HOUSE.

The smashed and riddled thin metal of the door of the chart-house in a British ship after the battle off Jutland is shown in the upper illustration, the effects of shell-splinters. For the safety, during action, of the navigation party, whose habitat the charthouse ordinarily is, the conning-tower, behind thickly armoured walls, is provided. In the lower illustration, we have an interior

view, within the chart-house. It shows the damage shell-fragments did to the steering-wheel, voice-pipe apparatus, and engine-room telegraphs which are installed on the chart-house bridge for every-day use. Duplicate steering-gear, voice-pipes, telephones and telegraphs to all parts of the ship, turrets, q.f. gun positions, engine-rooms, are in the conning-tower.—[Photos. by C.N.]







ALONGSIDE A BRITISH DESTROYER: A GERMAN SUBMARINE'S RESCUED CREW BROUGHT ABOARD.

A British destroyer's whaler, or principal boat, is seen here just after coming alongside the ship on returning with the crew of a German submarine as prisoners after the destroyer had settled accounts with the enemy vessel. The officer in charge of the whaler is seen standing up with, in front of him, the captain of the German submarine. Our destroyers are the principal dread of

the German submarines—they pounce on them at sight, just as a dragon-fly "hawks" at a wasp. Gun-fire is one form of attack commonly employed for a submarine sighted on the surface at any distance; aiming at the submarine's superstructure. Another is to go full speed at and ram the submarine before it can submerge; when the enemy is within speedy reach.—[Photo. by C.N.]

THE BEGINNINGS OF WAR-MACHINES: THE DIRIGIBLE.

a wonderful "flying ship."

From the de-

scription, the

inventor

provided con-

trivances to

enable, the

ship to do everything

except fly. In the year 1783

the brothers

Montgolfier

tried some

buoyancy ex-

periments by filling paper bags with heated • air

(Fig. 1). The

results of

In 1670, Francisco Lana, a Jesuit priest, designed a "flying boat" which was to be supported in the air by light copper spheres from which the air had been exhausted (Fig. 14). It is obvious that this could never have succeeded, as the weight of the copper spheres, if strong enough to withstand the resultant unbalanced airpressure, would be such as to counteract the lifting power of the vacuum within them. In 1709, a Portuguese friar, Laurence de Guzman, designed

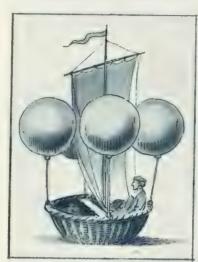


FIG. 14.—A SEVENTEENTH - CENTURY JESUIT'S DESIGN FOR A FLYING-BOAT: A DIAGRAM OF LANA'S PROPOSED CRAFT.

these experiments they developed in the "Montgolfier" fire-balloon, in which air within the envelope was heated by a fire burning in a brazier below the opening in its neck. One of these vessels (Fig. 2) was the first balloon to make a free ascent.

The danger caused by the proximity of fire to the envelope induced research in the direction of buoyancy without heat, the best medium being found in hydrogen gas. The difference in weight between hydrogen and air is such that 35,000 cubic feet of the former gas will lift a weight of about one ton. This first balloon filled with hydrogen as a buoyancy agent ascended in Paris on Aug. 27, 1783 (Fig. 3). In September of the same year a Montgolfier fire-balloon (Fig. 4) was sent up at Versailles carrying a cock, a sheep, and a duck, none of which was injured when the balloon descended. Two Frenchmen, Pilâtre de Rozier and the Marquis d'Arlandes, made the first free ascent in a fire-balloon (Fig. 5) from Paris on Nov. 24, 1783.

The first ascent in a "manned" gas-balloon (Fig. 6) took place in Paris on Dec. 4, 1783, when MM. Charles and Robert made a voyage of twenty-seven miles. In this case hydrogen gas was used. The first ascent in a "manned" balloon using coal-gas instead of hydrogen took place about 1820. Coal-gas, though not so light as hydrogen, is used in cases where great lifting capacity for volume is not required. Its lifting

capacity is about half that of hydrogen. In 1784 the first attempts at steering were made. Fig. 7 shows Blanchard's balloon, which was provided with a parachute, to break its fall when landing with a collapsed envelope, and wings with which it was proposed to steer it. These latter were, of course, quite useless for that purpose—as, any steering contrivance must be when fitted to a balloon which drifts with the air-current and has no "steerage way."

On June 30, 1784, a Montgolfier balloon (Fig. 8), also fitted with a useless rudder, ascended from Paris in charge of l'Abbé Miollan, but was caught in a tree in its descent and burnt.

Fig. 9 shows a more business-like attempt at a dirigible balloon, but in this case also the inventor provided a totally inadequate means of propulsion by oars. As, however, he expected to propel his vessel by means of these oars, he was justified in fitting a rudder for the purpose of steering it.

One of the first mechanically propelled dirigible balloons was that constructed by Henri Giffard in 1850. The vessel was 144 feet long and 39 feet in diameter. It was propelled by a steam-engine acting on a screw propeller. The inventor made an ascent in Paris in 1852 (Fig. 10), and obtained a speed between 41 and 7 miles per hour

a speed between 4½ and 7 miles per hour.

The next illustration (Fig. 11) is that of M.

Dupuy de Lôme's dirigible balloon, commenced during the siege of Paris and finished in 1872.

This balloon had a capacity of 120,000 cubic feet, was 118 feet long, and 48 feet in diameter. Its screw-propeller was operated by eight men, and it made a speed of about 6½ miles per hour.

Tissandier's dirigible balloon (Fig. 12) made use of electric power as a means of propulsion. This machine wasconstructed in 1883, and was 91 feet long by 30 feet in diameter. Driven by storage batteries, it was well under control, and was a very promising experiment.





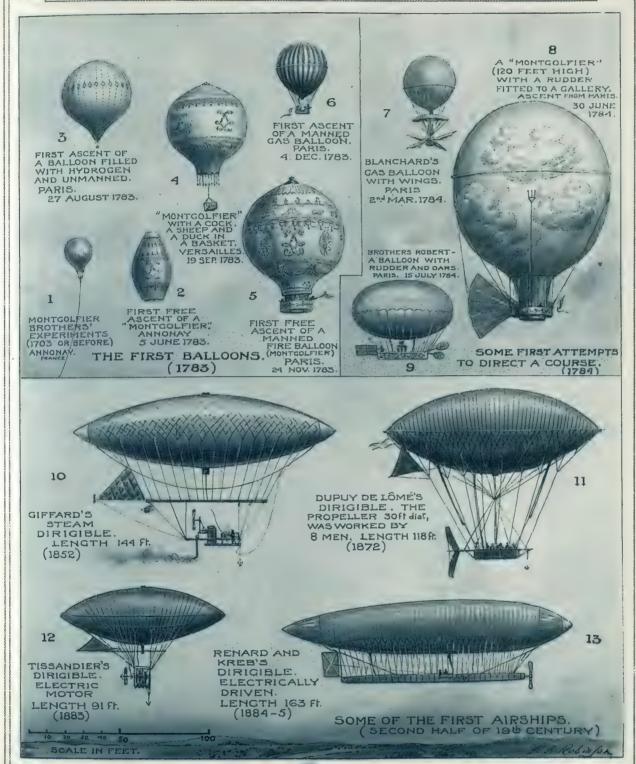
AN EARLY TYPE OF SUSPENDED
BASKET FOR BOMB - DROPPING:
GALE'S BALLOON, 1847.

Mr. Gale ascended at Peckham on April 7, 1847. At a great altitude he went from one basket to the other. About the same time Coxwell demonstrated before military authorities at Berlin in a similar balloon, with a second basket 40 ft. below, and dropped bombs!



Beginnings of Modern War-Machines: Dirigibles.





ANCESTORS OF THE ZEPPELIN: EARLY TYPES OF DIRIGIBLE AIRSHIPS.

A dirigible balloon (Fig. 13) 163 feet long and 27 feet diameter, of a shape much more in keeping with modern practice, was tried by Renard and Krebs in 1884. This machine was also electrically driven, and did some very good work, considering its date of production. It made two trips from Paris for some distance and back, and attained a speed of about twelve miles per hour.

In the year 1900 Count Zeppelin's first airship ascended from Lake Constance. This vessel was 420 feet long by 40 feet diameter, and the envelope was divided into seventeen separate compartments. It was driven by two 16-h.p. Daimler motors. Only three flights were made with this dirigible of 1900, and the results were fairly satisfactory.

"Roses, Roses, All the May!" Hlexandra Day.









THE "DAY" OF "DAYS" IN LONDON: HOW SOME OF THE 30,000,000 ALEXANDRA ROSES WERE SOLD.

The first photograph shows a rose-seller, greatly daring, offering her wares to the statuesque equestrian figure of a Life Guard on duty at the Horse Guards. In the second, a party of wounded soldiers out motoring have chosen a favourable moment to stop their car and buy roses. The third photograph shows three soldiers at Victoria Station, about to return to the front, duly

decorated with the emblem. In the case of the Highlander, the rose may be said to have joined the thistle. Alexandra Day (June 21) this year was a huge success, in spite of the many "flag" and other "days" that preceded it. The weather was fine, and nearly 15,000 dainty rose-sellers were busy in London alone.—[Photos. by Sport and General and L.N.A.]

Hn "Anzac" helps to Sell Roses on Alexandra Day.





A TALL AUSTRALIAN ASSISTS IN SELLING ROSES TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS: A ROSE DAY INCIDENT.

The problem was to effect communication between the rose-seller and the would-be purchasers, convalescent wounded soldiers at the Fourth London General Hospital. A*tall member of the Australian Military Police solved it in the manner shown. The dog, by the way, is an Australian mascot, and wears an identification-disc. In her letter of thanks to the Duchess of Portland, Queen Alexandra

said: "'Alexandra Day'... is now celebrated not only in the United Kingdom, but in most parts of our great dominions overseas... This year roses have been sent to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies, and to our soldiers at the front; also we have our Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian sections working in London."—[Photo. by C.N.]

ROMANCES OF THE REGIMENTS: No. III.—THE K.O.Y.L.I.

THE EXPLOITS OF ENSIGN DYAS.

THE old 51st, which with the 105th Regiment is now the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, had among its Peninsular heroes a certain Ensign Dyas, who covered himself with glory and yet contrived for a long time to escape any substantial recognition of his services. Even at the last, when his merit was tardily rewarded,

a perverse fortune cheated him of the full fruition of his bravery, and he died a half-pay Captain. But he was remembered by Grattan, the historian of the Connaught Rangers, who went a little out of his way to do justice to the memory of this gallant' officer of another regiment.

Joseph Dyas first came into notice during the second siege of Badajos. On June 6. 1811, the British batteries had so far overcome the fire of the San Christoval Fort that an assault was considered practicable. and a hundred men of

the 7th Division, commanded by Major Macintosh

begged permission to lead the forlorn hope of six volunteers who headed the attack. With them went an Engineer officer, who fell in the first rush. leaving Dyas in sole command. for Macintosh and the main body failed to plant the scalingladders and had to retire, believing that forlorn

Ensign Dyas

hope had died to a man. A little later, when Macintosh was seated in his tent regretting the failure of the attack and the loss of so many brave fellows, who should walk in but Dyas, not even scratched!

Nearly all his men had fallen, but still the Ensign hung on in the breach, until he heard the enemy entering the ditch by the sally-port. Then, and not till then, he withdrew, determined to repair his luck, if possible, on the next opportunity.

Three days later he had another chance. A new attack was ordered. The party advanced

under the fire of every gun that San Christoval could bring to bear upon them. They did all that men could do, but their numbers thinned rapidly, and again the assault failed. Dyas was wounded in the forehead and fell upon his face, but he sprang up and rallied his few remaining followers. In vain. A second time he had to retire. As before, he was the last to leave the ditch, from which he escaped by a curious chance. One of the ladders, which could not be placed upright, still hung from the glacis on the palisades. Up

"WATCHING FOR THE ENEMY" DURING MANŒUVRES AT SALONIKA: SCOTTISH TROOPS.

Official Photograph, issued by the Press Bureau; supplied by C.P.

this he sprang, and immediately flung himself on of the 85th, were detached to storm the breach. his face on the top of the glacis. At that moment

the enemyhad delivered a volley, and, seeing Dyas fall, they shouted"He's dead; that's the last of them." Hearing these words, the Ensign lay perfectly still for a few minutes. and shortly afterwards the enemy slackened their fire. Dyas seized his chance, and reached the British batteries in safety.



DURING MANŒUVRES AT SALONIKA: A HIGHLAND BATTALION ON THE MARCH. Official Photograph, issued by the Press Bureau; supplied by C.P.

In the first affair, his conduct had been sufficiently gallant, but the authorities blamed him for too hastily pronouncing the breach impracticable to twelve-foot ladders. When [Continued overland.

Canadian Contingent Notes: Behind the Lines.





FOR BATTLE AND AFTERWARDS: A GRENADE TESTING-HOUSE; AND A FIELD-HOSPITAL WARD.

The upper illustration shows a building that has been specially fitted up for the testing of bombs and grenades. Testing is necessary before the projectiles are served out, in order to ensure their being safe for handling by those to whom they are issued. To keep off inquisitive persons, wire fencing surrounds the building. The piled-up sand-bags act as anti-splinter screens, to

prevent fragments from a bomb, or grenade, which may explode while undergoing its testing, flying outside the building and harming any persons within reach. Every possible precaution is taken against accidents within the buildings and without. The lower illustration shows men in a field-ambulance ward—a contented-looking group.—[Canadian Official Photographs; supplied by C.N.]

membered. In

that year Sir Henry Torrens,

happening to in-

spect the 51st at

Hampton Court, heard of Dyas's

exploits from

Colonel Gur-

wood, of the 10th Hussars,

Colonel Pon-

sonby, and Lord Wiltshire (all,

curiously enough, personally un-

acquainted with

the gallant Lieu-

tenant), and Tor-

rens made it his

business, on re-

turning to Lon-

don, to look up

the documents,

and drew the

he volunteered the second time, General Houston refused, remarking that Dyas had already done enough, and that it would be unfair that he should again bear the brunt of the attack. Dyas modestly referred to the doubts cast upon his opinion, and begged that, although he still believed the breach to be impracticable, he might

again lead the party. Houston would not vield. whereupon Dyas exclaimed,"General Houston, I hope you will not refuse my request, because I am determined, if you order the fort to be stormed forty times, to lead the advance as long as I have life." This argument succeeded. Dyas did his work with admirable skill, but the encountering of unexpected obstacles led to the second failure.

In reconnaissance, however, as well as in attack, Dyas was a cool and capable hand. The night before the second attack he had been sent out with fifteen men to observe the communications between Badajos and San Christoval. All through an un-

usually still summer night the party lay in a hollow, within point-blank shot of the fort. Day broke, and they had no order to retire. Dyas became anxious, and expected every moment to be observed. He sent back a trusty Irishman to ask for instructions. If they were to retire, the messenger was to hoist his cap on his musket. The long minutes passed, and at length the signal came. Dyas, telling his

fifteen that their lives depended on strict adherence to orders, started them singly to different parts of the British lines, and, although it was daylight, not a man was hit. His splendid, if

unsuccessful, service before San Christoval was brought to Wellington's notice; but, by some oversight or mischance, nothing came of the recommendation, and Dyas served all through the Peninsular War, and afterwards at Waterloo, without rising higher than Lieutenant. Nearly ten years passed, and then, in 1820, he was suddenly re-

FISHING UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF THE BRITISH ARMY, ON A LAKE NEAR SALONIKA: FISHERMEN HAILED BY A MOTOR PATROL-BOAT AND ASKED TO PRODUCE THEIR PERMIT.

Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.

Duke of York's attention to the matter. The Duke recognised the merits of the case, and at once had Dyas gazetted to a company in the 1st Ceylon Regiment, and when the Lieutenant called to thank him the Commander-in-Chief took care to express his

> regret that promotion had in this instance been so slow. His Royal Highness then asked what leave of absence Captain Dyas would require before he joined his regiment. "Six months," Dyas replied, "if your Royal Highness does not think that too long." "Perhaps," said the Duke, "you would prefer two years." Thehero, who had certainly not enjoyed much leave for many a day, was delighted,



EXAMINING PERMITS: THE OFFICER IN COMMAND OF A BRITISH MOTOR PATROL-BOAT ON A LAKE NEAR SALONIKA QUESTIONING FISHERMEN. Official Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.

and may have indulged visions of further promotion after a well-earned holiday. But it was not to be. Dyas got no further in his profession, and before

long had to retire on the half-pay of his Company.

With the Indian Contingent at Salonika.







A CAMP GYMKHANA MEETING: A COUPLED - MULE RACE; AND MOUNTED TUG-OF-WAR.

Two very sporting "events" on the card at a recent camp gymkhana meeting at or near Salonika are shown here; and soldiers of the Indian Contingent who are serving with the Army under General Sarrail figure in them. In the upper illustration we have a coupled-mule race incident, which made everybody on the course laugh heartily. The competing mules, each with a rider, had to race fastened two and two. What happened at one of the jumps with one pair, where one of the mules took the leap, and the other jibbed, is depicted. The lower illustration shows another mirth-provoking "event" of the afternoon, a tug-of-war on mules between Indian competitors, each man stripped to the skin and riding bareback.—[Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.]



Mith the British Red Cross on the Tigris.







AT AMARA MILITARY HOSPITAL: A HOT OR COLD FOOD APPARATUS, AND A HOSPITAL TENT.

In the upper illustration is shown an ingenious contrivance (in use at the Military Hospital at Amara, on the Tigris) designed for keeping invalids' food either hot or cold, as may be required. Its value is obvious for keeping food cool in the hot season of the year which prevails in Mesopotamia from April to the autumn rains. • Ice is not procurable except by artificial means. As

illustrated in a recent issue of "The War News," it is not very long since the very first ice-factory in the country began to be built at Basra, by British Engineers and coolie labour, primarily for the use of the hospitals. In the lower illustration, the interior of a hospital-tent at Amara, with men at a meal, is seen. The netting is to keep the files off the food.—[Photos. by C.N.]



Mith the British Red Cross on the Tigris.







AT AMARA MILITARY HOSPITAL: ONE OF THE OUTSIDE WARDS, AND THE CONVALESCENTS' VERANDAH.

The upper illustration shows one of the smaller temporary structures, an erection with walls of the woven rush-matting used in native buildings, in the compound, or enclosure, of the large military hospital at Amara. It is used as a ward for minor cases. More serious cases are housed in a large permanent brick building, formerly the residence of the Turkish official in charge of the

Amara district. Its verandah overlooks the Tigris, and a convalescent patient is reading and resting while an orderly fans him. Amara, shown in the lower illustration, is a largish town on the Tigris, about midway between Basra and Bagdad, and its position marked it out for a hospital centre and headquarters station. Kut-el-Amara is many miles off.—[Photos. by C.N.]



Mhen the Tide Rises Over No Ma



ASSAULTING THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES AFTER ARTILLERY PREPARATION AND MINE-EXPLAIN

An infantry assault in force upon the enemy's trenches has always to be preceded by "artillery preparation" in the form of a sustained and violent bombardment with high-explosive shells, and generally also by the detonation of mines, in order to shatter his defences and make the way comparatively clear for the advancing troops. As soon as this preparation is considered to have

orm of a o shatter to have

No Man's Land: "Maves" of Assault.





NE-EXPLATONS: AN INFANTRY ADVANCE IN SUCCESSIVE LINES—A FRENCH ARTIST'S IMPRESSION.

been sufficient, the signal is given, and the troops surge forward to the assault in successive "waves." The object of the first "wave" is to sweep over the enemy's front line of trenches and pass on to attack those beyond. Then the next "wave" follows and consolidates the position in the front line of enemy trenches, and so on.—[From the Drawing by André Devambez.]







IN THE CARSO COCKPIT: A STORMED AUSTRIAN TRENCH AT SELTZ, AND THE TOWN.

In the upper illustration is seen what remained of an Austrian trench section on the Isonzo front after its bombardment and storming by the Italians. Describing the locality, a correspondent says this: "Each one of these hills is nothing but a chaotic mass of rocks and stones, flat and open, recalling a Dante scene. The effect of shells falling on this rocky ground is terrible. Each shell,

as it bursts on the rocks, scatters them into a thousand splinters, which are as deadly as builets. Seltz—the ruins of which heavily bombarded township in the valley of the name—is on the Carso front. It was the scene of a brilliant Italian victory a few weeks ago, and the Austrian guns from a distance have continued to shell the place ever since."



General Cadorna on the Italian front.







GLIMPSES OF THE ITALIAN GENERALISSIMO: DESCENDING FROM A TREE AND ENJOYING A JOKE.

The world was favoured recently with a German war-correspondent's story of how the Kaiser spent a Sunday morning up a tree in Alsace with members of his General Staff, scanning the French lines through a telescope. In the upper illustration General Cadorna, with some of his Staff, is seen coming down from a similar observation post. An interesting precedent is recorded of Napoleon.

Napoleon, it is told, in one of his earlier battles, while still a slim young Republican General, "spotted" from up a tree the tell-tale dust of an important enemy thove far off, and, countering it, won the day. In the lower illustration, General Cadorna is seen much amused at something told him. The "bonne histoire" is a welcome relief in war-time.—[Photos. by Topical.]

By a Raemaekers of Italy: Sachettí War Gartoons.







ITALIAN WAR-CARTOONS AT THE LEICESTER GALLERIES: SOME EXAMPLES BY SIGNOR E. SACHETTI.

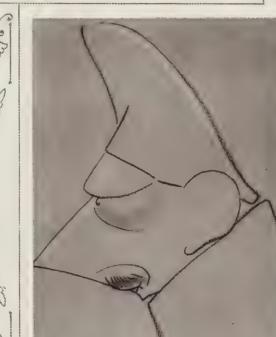
Cartoon No. I on this page shows a German soldier saying "Teach the child German? It is unnecessary. He will lie soon enough."
No. 2 is entitled simply, "A Boche," and No. 3, "Those who spread Kultur." These caricatures represent Teuton types familiar in photographs of German prisoners. No. 4 is called "The Censor in Belgium," and shows a German soldier who has pre-



By a Max Beerbohm of Italy: Tirelli War Cartoons.













Cartoon No. 1 on this page is called "A Kaiser"; No. 2, "A Crown Prince"; No. 3, "A Czar"; and No. 4, "An Emperor." They represent respectively, of course, the Kaiser and his heir—the German Crown Prince; Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria; and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, and they hit off very cleverly the characteristics popularly associated with the several subjects—

arrogance, imbecility, craftiness, and dotage. Signor Tirelli's work in caricature has been compared with that of Max Beerbohm, who similarly gets his humorous effects by emphasising points of facial expression with an element of distortion. Another striking Tirelli carbon at the Leicester Galleries, called "Miss Kronprinzina," shows the Crown Prince as a smirking circus rider.—[Photos. by G.N.]

THINGS DONE: III.-CAVALRY.

CHRAPNEL, machine gunnery, magazine rifles, armoured cars, aeroplanes, and the theoretical experts who sit at home and settle large and little destinies with the stroke of a fountain pen have played havoc with the function and worth of the cavalry. But the cavalry still goes on. Between the South African War and this war, even between the Franco-German War and this, few men considered themselves ex cathedra experts unless they said solemnly and often that "the day of cavalry was over." But the cavalry still went on. Armageddon 1914 came, exhibiting its shocking capacity for shattering the moral fibres of both theories and theorists; and one of the theories that received a bad compound fracture was that accepted one about the arme blanche. In the beginning—that is, while there

forming the manœuvre of pursuit, when a swiftly moving and mobile force is absolutely a necessity, we have seen that in the battle of the Marne, no less than in the latest splendidly rapid Russian advance in Poland and Galicia, cavalry has been able to fulfil all that was desired of it in practical fact.

The functions of the cavalry squadrons are the functions of mobility. Their business in life is to see quickly, to hit quickly, and to parry quickly and flexibly; it is also their habit to raise a dust by the volatility of their movements, and the object of that dust is to get into the other people's eyes. The last attribute is linked with the first; while they see as much as they can themselves, they must do their best to make the enemy see as little as possible.



HOW THE ALLIES DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE FOR THEIR PRISONERS: A MASS FOR AUSTRIAN PRISONERS IN AN ITALIAN INTERNMENT CAMP,

Everywhere—in England, in France, in Russia, in Italy—the Allies have set an example of humanity and consideration for their prisoners which contrasts as light and darkness with the vile cruelties and atrocious barbarities which the two Central Powers deliberately inflict on the men in their hands. The illustration of how the Italian Government goes out of the way to show consideration for the religious creed of its Austrian prisoners is, in this regard, instructive.—[Photo. by Topical.]

was movement in war—the one profoundly certain thing about the cavalry was that it was doing most of those things the theorists said it would not do. It did excellently in scouting; it formed, especially in the case of the Germans, an admirable screen to veil the advance of armies; it showed sound propensities for covering flanks and attacking them; and of our own cavalry even yet not enough has been said of the magnificent skill and courage with which the retreat was covered. When opportunities showed, shock tactics were employed with effect, and, in per-

This scouting and screening faculty of the cavalry is, in modern war, perhaps the most vital duty. The cavalry go out to find, to feel, and to see the strength of the enemy. The face of any army in movement must be protected by numberless sensitive antennæ, and these antennæ must send back facts of position, movement, and power of the force opposing. Aeroplanes, cyclists, and motorists have taken from the cavalry patrols much of their value as scouts, but not even the advance of modern science has been able to beat the horse and horsemen in this.



An Ill-fated Hir-Attack on King Albert.







DESTROYED IN AN ATTEMPT TO BOMB KING ALBERT'S RESIDENCE: AN AVIATIK BROUGHT DOWN.

The upper photograph was taken, from above, at the moment when a German Aviatik biplane, brought down by a Belgian warplane at La Pagne, was falling into the sea. The lower photograph shows the wreckage of the machine being hauled up on to the beach. Both the pilot and the observer were drowned. Their object, it is stated, was to drop bombs on the residence of the

King and Queen of the Belgians. It will be noted that some of the soldiers are wearing steel helmets. King Albert has also adopted this form of head-gear for use at the front. Queen Elizabeth was last month presented with the French "Croix de Guerre" by President Poincaré, when he visited the Belgian troops near Nieuport Ville and Ramscapelle.—[Photographs by C.N.]

Cycles and automobiles are things of frail virtue on rough ground and in roadless tracts; and where there are troop-covering trees and valleys the airman is lost; and the enemy can bluff him, in any case, with dummy positions, or carefully screened guns and forces. Amid trees and over rough country, then, the horsemen come into their own. They find out the enemy by actual contact and the effect of arms. This



AN ENEMY TRENCH PROJECTILE FROM THE WESTERN FRONT:
A GERMAN HAND-GRENADE.

The hand-grenade, with its throwing-shaft, has a tag of tage attached at the upper end. The hook seen fixed on the metal case of the grenade itself is to hold the grenade, with the explosive head uppermost, on the soldier's belt. Five and a-half seconds are allowed for the flinging; between the pulling of the tag and the explosion taking place.

advance screen of horsemen has the second advantage of hiding the movements of troops behind from the screen of equally anxious scouts pushed out by the foe. By attacking and driving in enemy cavalry patrols, certain numbers of the enemy's are put out. Even the progress of the enemy can be hampered by making swift

raids on communications, against railways and railway bridges with an aim to destruction, or upon convoys and outposts insufficiently protected.

In the actual battle the cavalry waits on tip-toe ready to seize opportunities. Its office is to lunge a swift and slogging blow when, for a moment, the opposing guard has weakened or lost alertness. If it can catch artillery unguarded or in a moment of flurry, or infantry in a moment of sixes and sevens, or if it can swing on to enemy cavalry when that cavalry is unable to counter, that is the horsemen's chance. The abrupt smash of the charge is to break, throw into confusion and to scatter enemy units by the swiftness and fire of the stroke. In this way the cavalry is best at home in a flanking attack, when its rapidity of movement, its mobility, enables it to get round the enemy, threaten his rear, and roll up his line.

In retreat the cavalry lives to harry and to hold. If, fortunately, it is the enemy who retreats, then the horsemen fill his soul with the

love of speed and urgency. The cavalry breaks up the enemy's retiring line and keeps it moving and broken. All attempts to stand are shattered, and amongst the broken regiments the quick, raiding charges beget panic and stop all hope of reforming with courage. If, unfortunately, the enemy is pursuing, the cavalry and their horsebatteries form a thin wall to protect the retreating columns. The cavalry can do this because

The cavalry can do this because its greater speed enables it to fall back more swiftly, and its greater mobility enables it to move about to those points where effective defence will hold back the most aspiring of the pursuers.

The British cavalry can perform this office admirably, because the British cavalry has been trained to fight with equal insouciance on foot as well as mounted. Continental cavalry—except, in some degree, the Russian—do not do this as well, because the trooper has been taught to fight as a horse soldier pure and simple.

The Continent, however, had no South African War; if the South African War led us to

place too much trust in shrapnel, it also taught us that a man and a rifle, plus a horse, form something more valuable than a decorative unit of shock-tactics design, that the added mobility gave the man and a rifle immense effectiveness both in advance and retreat. We have no mounted infantry now,



AN ENEMY TRENCH-PROJECTILE FROM THE WESTERN FRONT:
A GERMAN "CRAB" HAND-BOMB.

The crab bomb, which is shaped like the upper and under shells of a crab, is shown with its safety-pin (to be pulled out at the moment of flinging) still fixed in position for safe carrying. Before throwing, the soldier pulls out the pin, using the ring seen, and the bomb explodes on striking, by means of an internal detonator.

as we had in South Africa, but that is only because every cavalryman is also a mounted infantryman.

W. Douglas Newton.

Ht the front in German East Africa.







WITH ONE OF OUR COLUMNS: ON THE MARCH; AND COOKING AN EVENING MEAL.

The pair of illustrations which are shown here are campaign notes taken with one of the British columns now fighting in German East Africa. Their progress, according to the telegraphic despatches from General Smuts and his Brigadiers, is meeting ever with more and more success. Alike on the northern or Kilimanjaro side, and in the south-west of the German colony in the Lake Tangan-

yika quarter, our troops, British, Indians, South Africans, Rhodesians, are all advancing and striking hard. In the upper illustration is seen a marching column of strapping fellows in shirt-sleeves and shorts because of the intense heat of the country at this time of year. In the lower illustration men are seen during a halt, cooking an evening meal.—[Photos. by Realistic Travels.]



Mith a British Unit Serving in Russia.







WHERE OUR MEN LANDED IN THE FAR NORTH: ARCTIC TRANSPORT AND A PARADE MUSTER.

The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order and Medal of The Emperor of Russia has conferred the Order and medal of St. Anne on some of the officers and men of a British unit in Russia for "meritorious work." The unit comprises various contingents, it would appear; one a large armoured motor-car section. They landed some time ago and spent some time at Alexandrovsk, on the Kola Peninsula, between the White Sea and practically the whole Empire is represented.

the Arctic Ocean, a glimpse of which in winter time is given in the upper illustration, when reindeer-drawn sledges perform the ordinary transport traffic. In the contingents of the unit, seen in the lower illustration on parade "somewhere" in Russia, are men who have seen service in Belgium, Northern France, Gallipoli, and Africa,



Russia in the field; and On a Visit to Italy.







FIELD GUNS IN THE SNOW; AND THE DUMA DEPUTATION: INCIDENTS ON TWO FRONTS.

While England was experiencing cold winds from the north-east in mid-May, the same winds, according to Petrograd telegrams, were bringing a recurrence of heavy snow along the Russian front. There was, however, no cessation of artillery activity anywhere, and at several places, facing Marshal Hindenburg's group of armies, the Russians pushed home attacks against points of vantage held

by the enemy. Russian field artillery moving forward through the snow are seen in the upper illustration. In the lower we have an incident during the visit of the Duma Deputies to the Italian front. They have visited England and France. Prince Lobanoff Chairman of the Empire Council, is seen returning a popular greeting in the war zone.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau and S. and G.]

Mith our Indian Cavalry in france.





KEEPING UP THEIR TRAINING: A JODHPUR LANCER PATROL AT A FIELD DAY.

A patrol of Jodhpur Lancers—one of the highly trained and disciplined cavalry corps of Indian Imperial Service troops which the patriotism of its native Prince sent to Europe as a unit of the Indian Contingent—is seen in the upper illustration. The patrol is shown at a field day such as are of constant occurrence at the cavalry camps in rear of the trench front, for keeping men and



Mith the Indian Contingent in france.





AT WORK AT FIELD ENGINEERING: LAYING AN OVERHEAD TELEPHONE WIRE IN A VILLAGE. Men of a section of Indian pioneer infantry on signalling service are seen in the illustration above at a village in Northern France engaged in running an overhead field-telephone wire connecting headquarters with some point. As shown, one of the linesmen is up the ladder fastening the insulator on the upper part of a brick-walled house, and affixing the telephone wire to it. Another

sepoy on the ground is holding up the length of wire with a guiding fork and regulating the strain on it as it comes off the reel which two other men in the background are holding. Telephone wires over military roads are fixed as high as possible where there is traffic. The chief risk they run is of being cut by stray shrapnel bullets.—[Photo, by Realistic Travels.]

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

WAR, we are told, is the business of men. But there is at least one section of the feminine community officially linked with the profession of arms on land and sea. Wherever the British soldier goes in any numbers there goes the grey-clad, scarlet-caped figure of the Army nurse. In war or peace the fortunes of the members of Queen Alexandra's Imperial Mili-

tary Nursing Service are closely linked with the fortunes of Thomas Atkins. The first hint of definite "trouble" that sends him cheering into the barrack square sends her to her post, alert and ready to meet any emergency that may arise.

When the Fleet mobilises and clears for action, the members of Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service, metaphorically speaking, "pull up their socks," call up their reserves, and prepare for developments. Amongst other duties that fall to their lot is helping to "man" the hospitalships attached to the Fleet. It is a task to

which the Hun, with his studied disregard for the laws of humanity and the Geneva Convention, has added not a few anxieties.

The ambition of the Army nurse is to be sent on active service; and our quarrel with Germany was not many hours old before Miss Becher,

R.R.C. Matron-in-Chief at the War Office, had called up her reserves and was well on with the work of transforming her army of matrons, sisters, and staff nurses from its peace footing of rather less than three hundred to its war complement of about as many thousand. A few days later the first batch of English nurses—military nurses, at any rate—had left London

for the "Front" on general service with the Allied troops. Like the British Army, the Nursing Service attached to it was definitely caught up in the great war machine.

Those early nurses had a stirring time. When the fog of war definitely lifts, their adventures will make interesting reading. We do know, though, that the rapid advance of the Germans entailed an equally rapid retreat on the part of the staffs attached to hospitals barely in working order before the order to "move on" was re-ceived. First one and then another building had to be abandoned.

But the nurses were "wonderful." Wherever, for the moment, they happened to find themselves, the work of preparing for the patients went methodically forward. If the necessary furniture was lacking, it was improvised from the best materials that came to hand. Stately homes became in less than twenty-four hours



THE "WAR BROWNIES" ON THE LAND: A CHEERFUL GROUP OF WOMEN RETURNING FROM WORK.
"War Brownies" is the name given to women workers on the land at Evesham. They have been so nicknamed on account of

their earth-brown breeches and smocks.—[Photograph by C.N.]



"FARM-WORK FOR WOMEN": A DEMONSTRATION AT KELMSCOTT, OXFORD.

Photograph by Dennis Moss.



The "Mar-Brownies" at Mork on a farm.







WOMEN ON THE LAND: SOME INTERESTING SCENES AT EVESHAM.

Our first photograph shows women workers watering marrows; our second shows other women-workers filling a barn. They form part of the little army of some two hundred women now at regular work on the land at Evesham. The first party of women fruit-pickers sent out by the National Land Council, seen in other pictures, arrived at Evesham last week. It included cheery,

up-to-date hospitals, with their furniture and fittings put to strange uses, and into these the wounded poured in one continuous stream of dirty, tired, hungry, half-naked, and indescribably mangled humanity. Later on the nurses in the hospital-ships had an equally strenuous time.



THE "WAR BROWNIES" DOING MEN'S WORK: FILLING WATER-BARRELS FROM THE RIVER AVON.

The workers shown here have undertaken a heavy task—witness the huge butt on wheels—but are showing that they have the strength of a man when occasion calls. $Photograph \cdot by \ C.N.$

Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, however, is only one branch of the great organisation whose business it is to attend to the sick and wounded in war time. Behind it in readiness

for emergencies is the Territorial Force Nursing Service, founded ten years ago at the instance of Miss Haldane, with Miss Sidney Browne, R.R.C., as Matron-in-Chief. In peace it is a "paper" service, and "Preparedness" can properly be called its motto. Never was motto more apt. From the Matron-in-Chief working ceaselessly at the War Office, the twenty-three principal matrons enrolled on its books-fully trained nurses, as are all the members of the Force-received their mobilisation orders the day after war was declared. They in their turn summoned their staffs. A few days later the three thousand Territorial nurses scattered throughout England, Scotland, and Wales were ready for service, and the twenty-three Territorial General Hospitals were ready too. Since then the number of nurses has risen to over five thousand,

and an additional hospital has been formed in London, and four hospitals staffed for service at the Front. The members, on mobilisation, come directly under the War Office, and at the moment

nearly a thousand are on foreign service scattered abroad in France, Egypt, and other distant theatres of war.

Incidentally, this calling-up of the Territorial Force Nursing Service has given another proof

of the sacrifices women are ready to make in the cause of their country. In not a few instances the women who responded to the call of the War Office gave up good posts to do it. Many of these positions will not be open to them when they return to civil life. But almost without exception the "called-up" nurse has stuck to her job.

From the farthest corners of the Empire and beyond it, women have flocked to serve under the sign of the Red Cross. A hospital-ship came from the Begum of Bhopal. Canada supplied its nursing contingent; so did Australia, so did South Africa. Japan sent a fully equipped Red Cross unit.

Magnificent as the military nursing organisation is, without

outside help it would have been wholly inadequate to meet the gigantic needs created by the war. The history of what private effort has accomplished in the direction of



THE "WAR BROWNIES" AS FRUIT-PICKERS: PLUCKING GOOSEBERRIES.

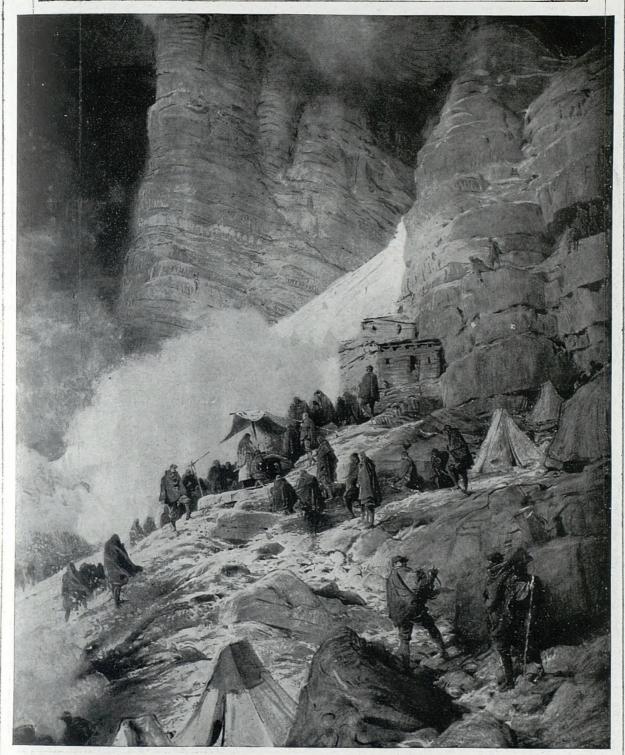
Our photograph suggests that this form of work demands something of the nerve of those who are told to "grasp the nettle" like a man and it "soft as silk remains."

Photograph by C.N.

hospital work would fill a volume. Nor must the efforts of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John be overlooked. These will be described later. CLAUDINE CLEVE.

H Religious Service Hmid Glaciers.





ITALY'S ALPINE WAR WITH AUSTRIA: MASS BEING CELEBRATED ON A MOUNTAIN-SIDE.

This picture by Ludovico Pogliaghi is one of the series of battlepaintings in the Italian Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. It illustrates the almost incredible difficulties of terrain and climate with which the Italian armies have had and have to contend. The incident of a mountain-side Mass, near an Alpini camp, with the celebrant priest at an altar set up on a steep slope,

evidences also the devotional character of the Italian soldier, to whom the war against Austria for the recovery of "Unredeemed Italy" is a Crusade. The surroundings of sheer crags where rock-fissures and ledges between glaciers afford the only foothold, with dark masses of vapour rolling overhead, are everyday concomitants of an Alpine battlefield. The pictures should be seen.



H Campaign that was Brilliantly Successful.





ON THE WESTERN EGYPT FRONTIER: A BIG GUN; AND GIFTS FROM AUSTRALIA ARRIVING.

In the upper illustration a heavy position gun, for service with the Western Egypt Frontier Force and strengthening certain defences, is seen on disembarkation. The gun is starting for its destination in charge of a section of the Australian transport train. Sir John Maxwell, in his recent despatch on the Egyptian operations, speaks of the Australian train as having "worked splendidly."

The landing of heavy matériel was under control of the Navy, a transport of which is seen in the background. "I wish to emphasise the unvarying and whole-hearted support accorded throughout by the Royal Navy," writes Sir John Maxwell. In the lower illustration an incidental naval service in the safeguarding of vessels from Australia to Egypt is suggested.—[Photos, by C.N.]



H Campaign that was Brilliantly Successful.







ON THE WESTERN EGYPT FRONTIER: A FLOODED AUSTRALIAN CAMP; AND BEDOUIN PRISONERS.

Australians digging trenches in a swamped desert camp to drain off the flood water during the Western Egyptian Frontier campaign are seen in the upper illustration. It may be true that rain never falls in the Nile valley, but it certainly does to the west, towards the Tripolitan border along the shores of the Mediterranean. On the occasion illustrated, rain-storms swept the camp for days on

end. Sir John Maxwell, in his recently published despatch, speaks of "torrential rains which continued with rare breaks for a week, the country becoming a sea of mud." A party of Bedouin enemy captured by an Australian patrol while escaping after a battle across the desert, are seen with their captors in the lower illustration.—[Photos. by C.N.]



The Tsar and his Victorious General at the front.





THE VICTORIES IN THE BUKOVINA: THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND GENERAL BRUSSILOFF.

It was stated on the 26th that the Russians had conquered the whole of the Bukovina, thus adding to the Tsar's dominions a territory of 4000 square miles. Further north, near Lutsk, they had been slightly checked by the Germans in their advance towards the important railway centre of Kovel, but had since regained some of the ground. Speaking of his recent great victories to Mr. Stanley

Washburn, General Brussiloff said: "The sweeping successes attained by my armies are not the product of chance, or of Austrian weakness, but represent the application of all the lessons which we have learnt in two years of bitter warfare against the Germans. . . . If we are able to take Kovel . . . the whole Eastern front will be obliged to fall back."—[Photo. by C.N.]